II. A NEW SPECIES OF EUPATORIUM (SECTION HEBECLINUM)[1]

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During an examination of undetermined specimens of *Eupatorium* at the U. S. National Herbarium, the Field Museum, and the University of Michigan Herbarium, two collections were found representing a previously undescribed species which is characterized as follows:

Eupatorium ovandense Grashoff & Beaman, sp. nov.

Type: Mexico. Chiapas: Mt. Ovando,[2] 1000 m, *E. Matuda* 3922, Nov. 14-18 1939 (US 2422509, holotype, MSC photo 9236; MICH).

Herba grandis, suffrutescens. Rami quinquesulcati, fistulosi. Folia glabrata, ovata cum ca 5-11 lobis acutis. Petioli 2.5-7 cm longi, glabri, saltem superne alati. Laminae 5-13 cm latae, 6-17 cm longae, irregulariter crenatae, utrinque glandibus sessilibus aureis. Inflorescentiae paniculatae, conicae ad subglobosae, ramis viscido-pilosis. Capitula multa. Involucra campanulata, ca 4-5 mm alta, ca 3-4 mm lata. Phyllaria ca 15, pilosa, sessili-glandulosa, 1-2 costata, exteriora lanceolata et acuta, 2 mm longa, interiora lineari-acuta, 4.5 mm longa, ciliata. Receptacula reticulato-ciliata. Flosculi ca 15. Corollae ca 4 mm longae, amethysteae, infundibuliformes sine tubis constrictis, superne raro sessili-glandulosae, basi duplo-bulbosae. Lobi breves vix 0.5 mm longi, obtusi. Rami styli 5 mm longi, subclavati. Achaenia columnaria, brunnea, 2-3 mm longa, 5-costata, precipue secus costas hispida. Setae pappi ca 24, albae, barbellatae, 3 mm longae.

Large suffrutescent herb; stem 5-grooved, fistulose; leaves ovate with 5-11 acute lobes, glabrate; petioles 2.5-7 cm long, winged (at least above), glabrous; blades 5-13 cm wide, 6-17 cm long, with yellow sessile glands on both surfaces, irregularly crenate; inflorescence a large conical to subglobose panicle, the branches viscid-pilose, heads numerous; involucre campanulate, ca 4.5 mm high, ca 3-4 mm wide; phyllaries ca 15, pilose and sessile-glandular, 1-2-ribbed, the

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[2]Mount Ovando is not indicated on the standard maps of Mexico. From the local populace its location was established as the first peak (over 2000 m high) to the NW of Esquintla, Chiapas, in the Sierra de Soconusco.

Plate 1430

Figure 1. *Eupatorium ovandense* Grashoff & Beaman, holotype. Insert: involucre; phyllaries showing change in size and shape from outer (left) to inner (right); floret with many of the fragile pappus bristles broken off (× 2).

outer lanceolate, acute, 2 mm long, the inner linear-acute, 4.5 mm long, ciliate; receptacle reticulate-ciliate; florets ca 15, corollas ca 4 mm long, purple, funnelform without constricted tubes, rarely sessile-glandular above, doubly bulbous at the base; lobes short, scarcely 0.5 mm long, obtuse; style branches 5 mm long, subclavate; achenes columnar, brown, 2-3 mm long, 5-costate, hispid especially along the ribs; pappus of ca 24 white barbellate bristles 3 mm long. Figure 1.

Additional specimens examined. MEXICO. CHIAPAS: Mt. Ovando, Escuintla, *Matuda* 16258, November 14, 1945 (F, US).

Eupatorium ovandense is evidently related to *E. incomptum* DC. (section *Hebeclinum*), similarly large, suffrutescent herb which occurs in central and southern Mexico and Guatemala. These species may be distinguished as follows:

Phyllaries acute, becoming linear within; florets purple, rarely with yellow sessile glands on the lobes; leaves without a prominent veining pattern on the abaxial surface ..... *E. ovandense*

Phyllaries obtuse, of approximately equal width throughout; florets not purple but with many orange or brown sessile glands throughout the corollas; leaves with a conspicuous reticulate veining pattern on the abaxial surface ..... *E. incomptum*

Postscript. While this manuscript was in press a publication by R. M. King and H. Robinson (Brittonia **21**: 275-284. 1969) has proposed transfer of *Eupatorium ovandense* to the genus *Decachaeta*. They consider structure of the anther appendage to be the unifying character of *Decachaeta*. Anther appendages are variable in still other species of *Eupatorium*, however, and may relate to pollination mechanisms (Grashoff and Beaman, Brittonia, in press). Furthermore, *Decachaeta sensu* King and Robinson would appear to include several discordant elements resulting in too much diversity for a small segregate genus. We therefore consider *E. ovandense* and *E. incomptum* more appropriately left in *Eupatorium*.

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